Urban Operations in the Year 2020

Study Report

2020

Study Director

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Participating Nations

CA, FR, GE, IT, NL, UK, US

Reasons for the Study

- NATO equipment and structures optimised for conventional warfighting within Alliance boundaries

- Military concepts and doctrine do not adequately address urban issues

- Asymmetric threat, emerging key technologies and urban operations are major drivers and challenges for future Alliance operations

Study Aim

To develop a conceptual framework that will support missions in urban terrain at the **operational level** of command in the year 2020

Study Deliverables

- Study Report
- Briefing to SAS Panel, CNAD and MC

Study Duration - Jun 00 to Jun 02

- Examined the Future Operating Environment
- Established an operational approach
- Identified likely missions and operational concepts
- Completed a capability survey
- Conducted a Capability Assessment (CAPS)
- Conducted an Urban Seminar Wargame (USW)
- Refined conclusions and recommendations
- Completed Report

WHY OPERATE IN URBAN AREAS?

The Area	The Enemy	The People

NATURE OF URBAN AREAS

Multidimensional	Infrastructure	Non-Combatants
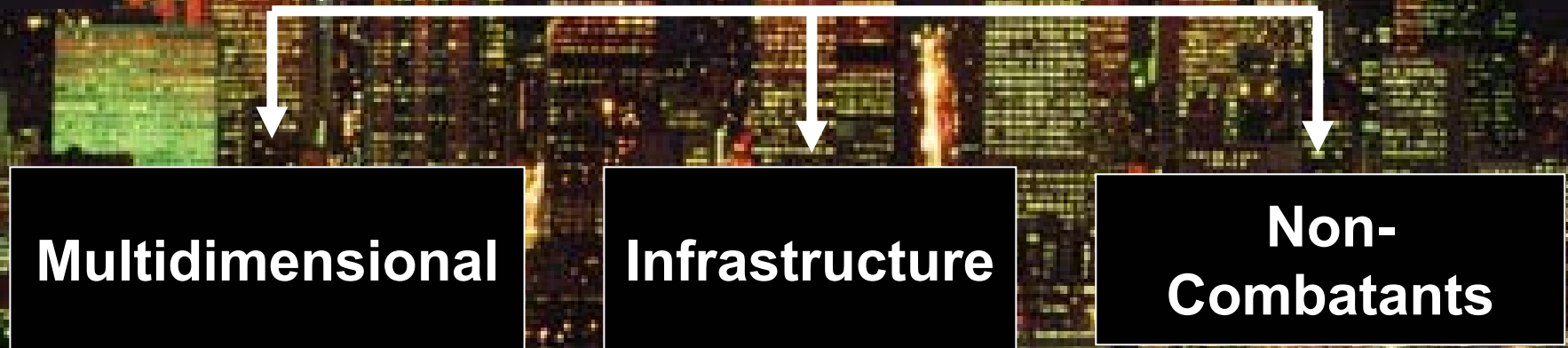
Inter-relationship of the three elements

- **Attrition**

  - **High casualties**

  - **Significant damage**

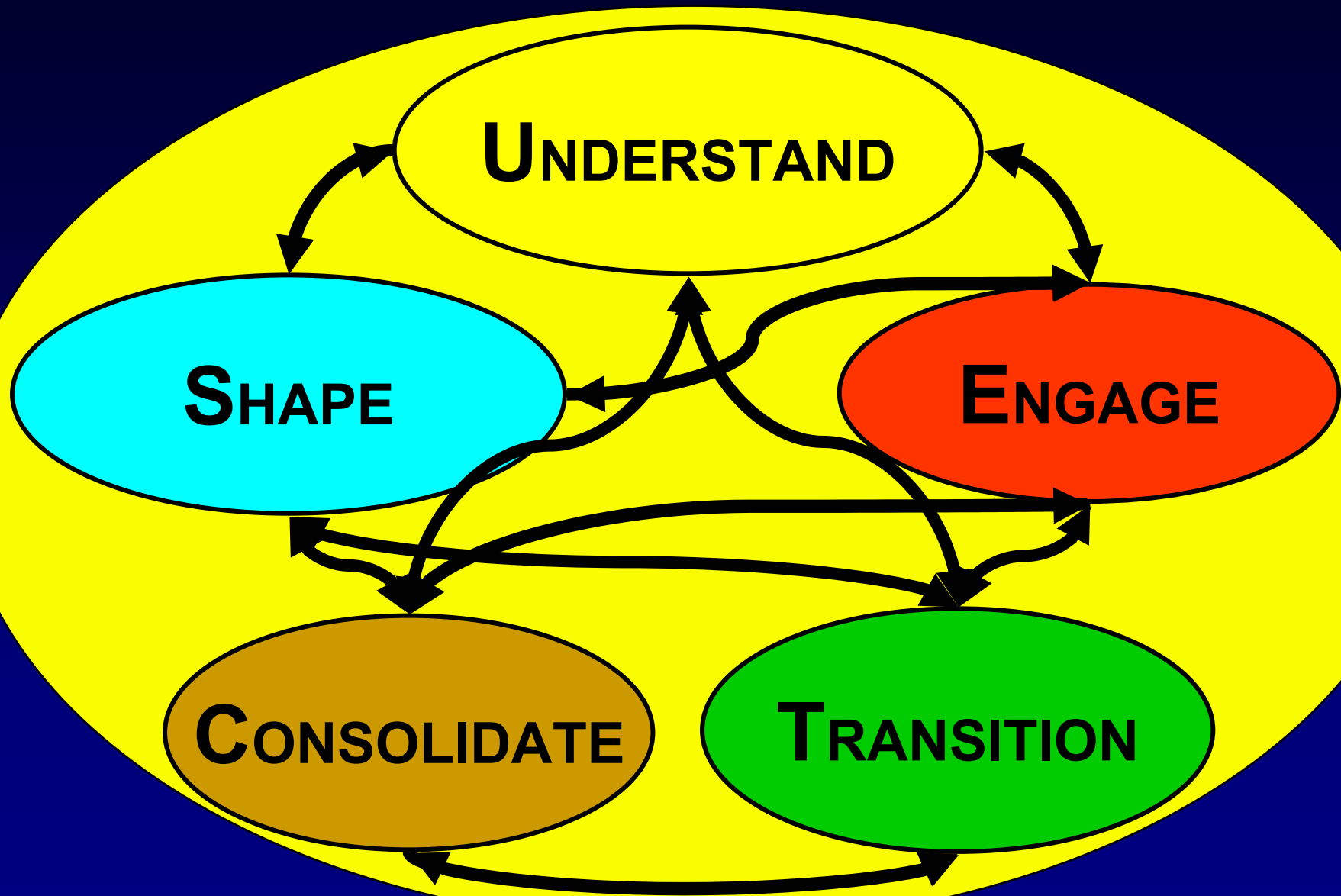 - **Destruction of infrastructure**

- **Manoeuvrist**

  - **Effects based**

  - **Reduced casualties (own, non-combatant, enemy)**

  - **Reduced collateral damage**

**A "Groznyesque" solution
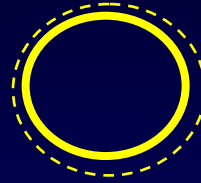is no longer acceptable!**

A "NEW" approach is required

CONCEPTS	TRADITIONAL		EMERGING	
Isolation	**Siege**		**Nodal Isolation**	
Remote Strike	**Destruction**		**Precision Strike**	
Ground Assault	**Frontal**		**Nodal Capture and Expansion**	
			Soft-point Capture & Expansion	
			Segment and Capture/Isolate	
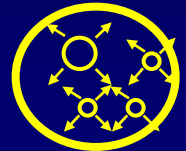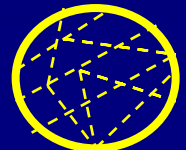
Missions

- CIMIC
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Neutralize Combatants
- Focused Defense
- Focused Offence
- Capture/Destroy Enemy Force
- Isolate an Urban Area
- Defend Urban

CAPTURE AN URBAN AREA

Operational Concepts

- Destruction
- Frontal Assault
- Nodal Capture & Expansion
- Soft-point Capture & Expansion
- Siege
- Precision Strike
- Nodal Isolation
- Segment and Capture/Isolate

Results from Capability Assessment

- **Merged the original 53 capabilities to 42**

- **Identified 15 Capabilities as key**

- **Materiel:**
  - **Mapped 79 system concepts against 42 capabilities**
  - **Merged 79 system concepts into 36 and ranked them**
  - **Selected 12 candidates for USW**

- **Non-Materiel:**
  - **Identified potential solutions for 42 capabilities**

Examples of Capability Requirements

U   **Have an overall understanding of the global and local situation**

S   **Deny enemy having effective C4ISTAR**

E   **Destroy or neutralize fixed and mobile targets**

	D	O	T	M	L	P	F	
Capability	✓			✓				
Capability	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Capability			✓		✓			
Capability				✓		✓		
Capability	✓				✓			
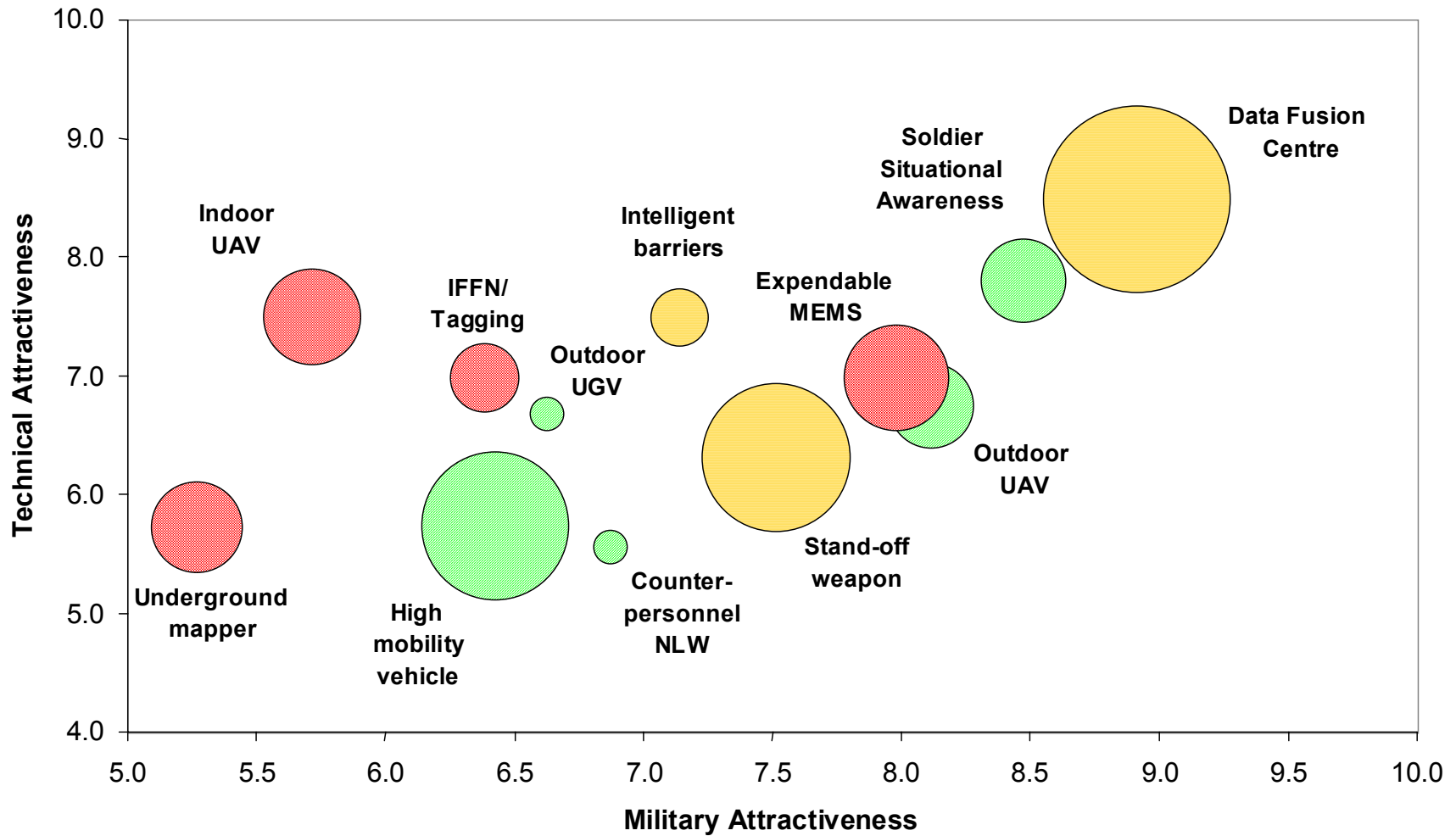
Examples of DOT solutions

D • 3D-battlespace co-ordination doctrine for urban operations

D • CSS Doctrine for Urban Operations

O • HUMINT units

O • Armoured, readily available and air-transportable supply services

T • Train with a focus on the region of operation, i.e. political, ethnic, religious, cultural, social aspects, history and national language

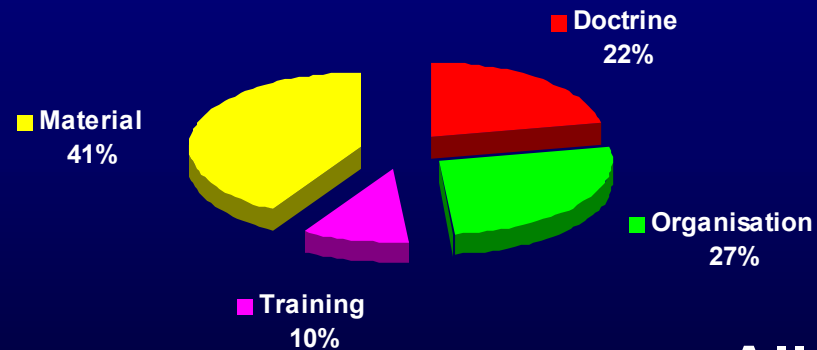**T** • Joint training for urban operations

Key 15

Doctrine
12%

Organisation
10%

Training
6%
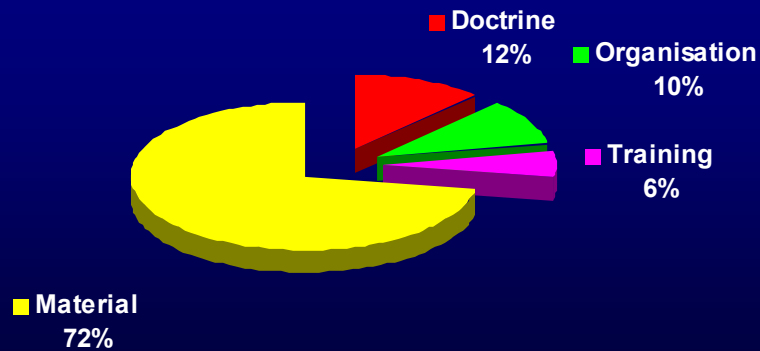
Material
72%

Doctrine

Organisation

Training

Materiel

Investment across DOTM is the solution

Doctrine
22%

Material
41%

Organisation
27%

Training
10%

All 42

- **Urban Operations will be a major component of future operations**
- **The influence of non-combatants on operations across the spectrum will remain a major feature**
- **The individual soldier will remain an essential element of urban operations.**
- **There are no easy solutions**

- **USECT provides an effective framework**

- **UNDERSTAND is the critical component**

- **Doctrine and Training solutions provide the greatest opportunity for short term improvements**

- **Materiel solutions will be realised from new technologies, most significantly in the mid to long term**

1 **The operational concepts, capability requirements and potential solutions from this study should be expanded and further investigated, using the USECT framework; this should include urban concept development and experimentation**

2 **The findings of this study should be reflected in the NATO Defence Planning Process as Long Term Requirements**

3 **NATO should establish a Branch level lead within SHAPE to provide oversight as the focal point for future urban activities, and assign suitable POCs within NATO staffs for coordination, planning and operations**

4 **NATO should establish an Urban Operation Working Group to work to the nominated Branch to:**

- **Serve as the focal point for coordination of all urban capability development activities, including further studies**

- **Build a detailed plan for future activities utilising directions in UO 2020 study to:**

  - **Build upon national efforts to identify gaps and leverage opportunities**

  - **Provide initial focus on urban specific joint concept development & experimentation in urban C4ISTAR**

5 **RTB should endorse the study and recommendations, and forward them to the MC, CNAD and the Strategic Commands**

Detailed plan

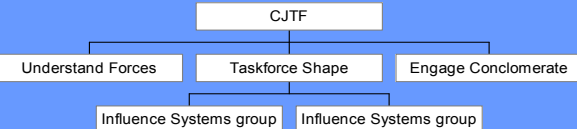**Directions for future activities**

Across DOTMLPF:

- **Concept Development & Experimentation (C4ISTAR focus)**
- **Modelling & Simulation**
- **Policy**
- **Interoperability**

Training Facilities

Allied Joint Doctrinal Publications

New Combined Joint Urban Taskforce

CJTF

Understand Forces | Taskforce Shape | Engage Conclomerate

Influence Systems group | Influence Systems group

Any Questions?

Possible Solutions for 2020?